[Whole No.] June 19, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

The subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season, at the house of Mr. Hugh Means, in the town of Washington, which he will sell on low terms for either ginseng, cash, or peltry, consisting of

BROWN, blue, light, yellow, mixed coloured broadcloths, serges of various colours, blue, white, red, green half-thicks, kendal cottons white, green, blue, yellow flannels, sagathies, red, black, snuff coloured, striped, spotted velvets, cordurays, striped ditto, plain, spotted, striped jeans, snuff coloured and white fustians, haerlem stripe, cottons, cotton, linen, check, and haerlem stripe patterns, furniture check, linen plods, shalloons of various colours, rattinets, moreens, German serges, calimancoes, poplins, durants, tamies, camblets, scarlet hair camblets, tickings, stocking knitt patterns, buckram, a neat assortment of chintzes, cottons and printed linens, silk handkerchiefs, cotton, linen, check, and shawl ditto, white, blue, flowered, fancy ditto, lawns, lawn and kenting apron patterns, ditto handkerchiefs, striped, flowered ditto, cambricks, spotted, striped, flowered, souffle gauze, plain, white, and black ditto, ditto handkerchiefs, sarsinetts, modes, taffaties, sattins, boulting cloths, womens coloured gloves, buckskin ditto, womens, mens, boys worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens yard and 7/8 wide, lincey, sheetings, worsted caps, garterings, broad and narrow quality bindings, apron and curtain tapes, Dresden ditto, ribbands, hatbands, coloured threads, Scotch ditto, twist, sewing silk, looking glasses, snuff and tobacco boxes, graters, plated, polished, common coat and jacket buttons, shoe, knee and stock buckles, shoe and buckle brushes, sleeve links, clasp, pistol, brass and scalping knives, pen do. razors, knives and forks, taylors and womans scissars, thread lace, crooked and reading combs, bottle screws, spectacles, shoe brushes, carpenters rules, sliding do. guns, rubbing bones, brass, paper, glass inkpots, cap wire, skeletons, cinnamon, garnets, watch chains, seals and keys, breast pins, broaches, table and tea spoons, jews harps, thimbles, sugar tongs, shirt buttons, sharp, burnished stirrup irons, snaffle, curb, bridle bitts, heelmakers knives, nippers, pincers, augers, beer and brandy corks, gun flints, door bolts, bridles, do. buckles, plated and steel spurs, H and HL hinges, large, saw, polishing, flat, and half round files, do. rasps, gauges, morticing, turning chisels, carpenters compasses, padlocks, door locks with brass knobs, door latchets with do. chest and drawer locks, lead pencils, razor strops, wood screws, shoemakers tacks, awl blades, shoemakers hammers, spoke shafts, plain bitts, brass, steel padlocks, brass rings, do. with screws, knitting needles, saddle bag locks, pins, mock Marseilles, writing paper, stock locks pewter, quart and pint do. mugs, tea pots do. womens cloth shoes, mens do. smoaking and twist tobacco, womens fine black and white beaver hats, mens do. wool do. books of different sorts, copper kettles and coffee pots, steel and iron handsaws, coopers drawing knives, curry combs, currying knives, brass and iron candlesticks, pepper mills, flat irons, brandy, tumblers, and stock glasses, half pint do. gill do. coffee, tea, chocolate, rappee & Scotch snuff, broad axes, shovils and tongs, wool cards, rose and Indian blankets, green, spotted, and blue rugs, allspice, chip hats, pepper, ginger, German and Crowley steel, indigo, tea ware, plates, petty pans, oznabrigs, fiddles, and fiddle strings, brimstone, needles, hammers, artificial flowers, sickles, English and Dutch sythes, cutting knives, salts, bar iron and castings, well assorted, powder, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

He flatters himself that by the cheapness of his goods, and due attention, he will merit the approbation of those who will favor him with their custom.

TER. CAMPBELL.

Washington, June 2, 1788.

23d March, 1786

JANE BEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1769.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.
John Lukens, Esq; Survr. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Bee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives; takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on that caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN-away from Greensburgh, the 20th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, lost some of his fore teeth, It is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him to Greensburgh goal, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM [illegible]RY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large stable in Dock street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

N B. Any gentleman intending to stay any length of time in this city can be boarded at as reasonable a rate as in any boarding house.

On the folly of being anxiously curious to enquire what is said of us in our absence.

THE best dispositions have usually the most sensibility. They have also that delicate regard for their reputation, which renders them sorely afflicted by the secret attacks of calumny and detraction. It is not an unreasonable and excessive self love, but a regard to that, without which a feeling mind cannot be happy, which renders many of us attentive to every word which is whispered of us in our absence.

From whatever motive it arises, an anxious curiosity to know the reports concerning ourselves, is an infallible cause of misery. No virtue, no prudence, no caution, no generosity, can preserve us from misrepresentation. Our conduct must be misunderstood by weak intellects, and by those who see only a part of it, and hastily form a judgment of the whole. Every man of eminence has those who hate who envy, and affect to despise him. These will see his actions with a jaundiced eye, and will represent them to others in the colours in which themselves behold them. Many from carelessness, wantoness, or from a desire to entertain their company, are inclined to sport with respectable characters, and love to display their ingenuity by the invention of a scandalous tale. Nothing renders a man more agreeable in many companies than his possessing a fund of delicious anecdotes.

It is certain then, that from weakness, wantonness, or malevolence, a man, whose merit renders him a topic of conversation, will be misrepresented. He, who solicitously enquires what is said of him, will certainly hear something which will render him uneasy. His uneasiness will be increased, when he finds the poisoned arrow is shot in the dark; so that no abilities can repel the blow, and no innocence shield from the assailant. Open attacks can be openly opposed; but the obscure insinuation proceeds without the possibility of resistance, like the worm, which penetrates the ship which has withstood the cannon. It is better therefore, not to be too anxious to discover attacks, which, when discovered, add to our torment, but cannot be successfully resisted.

Indeed, we are apt to feel upon these occasions more acutely than we ought. We are told by a menial servant, or any other of our spies, that a person, whom we esteemed our friend, has spoken slightly of us, made a joke upon us, or cast a severe reflection. Immediately on hearing the information, our blood boils within us. The indignity we imagine calls for our warmest resentment. Our friend is discarded, or suspected as a treacherous wretch, unworthy of our love and confidence. This hasty ebullition of resentment is, I am ready to allow, very natural, and so are many other disorders of the passions. But if we were to study the case, and acquire a right idea of the ways of men in society, we should find that in such instances our resentments

may not only be too violent, but cafuiftick; for we should recollect, that the human mind, without abfolutely relinquifhing its principles, is often inclined from the incidental influence of temper, of levity, of frolic, of intemperance, of precipitation to fpeak inconfiftently with them, and in a manner which the general tenor of our conduct uniformly contradicts. We fhould alfo recollect, that befides this temporary variablenefs of the mind, the tongue is unruly, and, when the fpirits or the paffions are high, utters almoft fpontaneoufly what the mind, which ought to hold the bridle, would willingly keep in. If we reflect upon thefe things, and upon what has fallen under our experience, we may perhaps difcover, that even real and worthy friends may fpeak unkindly of us, without any deftgn to hurt us, or to violate the bonds of friendfhip. It is the infirmity of human nature which occafions unintentional injuries in the duties of friendfhip, as well as in all other duties. By too eagerly liftening to the cafual cenfure whifpered in a careleft manner we increafe the evil, and cauft a rupture where none was intended.

A man, who is conftantly follicitous to hear the reports which are raifed of him, of his family, and of his conduct, depends, in a great meafure, for happinefs, upon his fervants; upon thofe, whofe fhare is a narrow, and with fo hearts too often ungrateful; who overhear a part of a converfation, and fupply the reft, when they repeat it, by invention: who love to entertain the vifitors and acquaintance with the private affairs of the houfe in which they live, and who are apt to blacken the characters of their fupporters and profeffors. In revenge for a reprimand, or from the natural malignity of a bad heart. The tongue, faid Juvenal, is the worft part of a bad fervant. But the mafter of a family, who is always endeavouring to collect what is uttered by his humble friends, as fervants have been called, will find himfelf fubject to perpetual mortification. And it is a circumftance which renders his fituation peculiarly unwife, that, after all the idle ftories which their garrulity or refentment may lead them to propagate, they may be as good fervants as any others he might engage in their room, or as human nature in its unpolifhed ftate, is found in general to afford. When their foolifh words are uttered, they vanifh into air; and the fervants return to their duties, and probably will ferve their mafters as ufefully and as faithfully as if nothing had been faid in their angry or unthinking moments. So little meaning and weight are there in the words of the weak and the paffionate, and fo inconfiftent with wifdom to liften to that tale which, while it ftinks into the mind of him who bears that he is the fubject of it, paffes over the mind of others as the fhadow over the earth; or, fuppofing it to be noticed, remembered and even capable of doing him an injury, he can only make it more mifchievous by paying attention to it, and by giving it an importance not its own.

It will conduce, in a peculiar manner, to the peace of all perfons who fuperintend large families, or large numbers of affiftants, or of fubordinate claffes. Such as governors of fchools and colleges, the generals of armies, the employers of manufacturers, and many others in ftuations fomewhat fimilar; if they can habituate themfelves to difregard thofe calumnies which will certainly be poured upon them, this alone they fhould not merit ill treatment. Their hearts will indeed often be wrung with grief, if they are fenfible of every ill-natured whifper which makes its way, like the worm into the earth, and may at laft corrode the worthieft bofom, if the breaft-plate of reafon is not previoufly applied. Whofoever has many individuals under his direction, is expofed to the malice of them all; and, as difpofitions and temper are often diametrically oppofite, he can fcarcely fail to offend as many as he pleafes; for the very conduct which pleafes one fet, will give offence to the other. Friends as well as enemies, are liable to ill humour and caprice; and every malignant remark is as naturally levelled at the fuperintendent as the mufket at the target. A man, who has many perfons under him, muft not only not go in fearch of the darts which are thrown at him; but, even when he cannot avoid feeing them, muft let them wafte their force unregarded. If he does not adopt this conduct, his life will be a perpetual torment, and poffibly terminate in that which is the frequent death of good men, a broken heart.

Perhaps we might be lefs inclined to enquire what is faid of us in our abfence, and lefs affected with it when difcovered, if we confidered how freely we ourfelves are apt to fpeak even of thofe we love. We cenfure and we ridicule others, in the gaiety and thoughtleffnefs of converfation, and what we have faid, makes fo little impreffion upon ourfelves that we forget it; and, in the next hour, probably fpeak with honor of the fame perfons, and then, and on all occafions, would be ready to ferve them. Beware of the man, fays Horace, who defends not his abfent friend, [illegible]

flames him himfelf. But fuch is his nature, that in a fit of levity, a man will fpeak of another, and hear himfpoken of in fuch terms as, in his ferious moments, he would refent. Let any man afk himfelf, whether he has not often faid fuch things of others, without meaning to injure them, or even thinking ferioufly of what he was faying, as, if he were to hear that they were faid of himfelf, in any manner whatever, he would not warmly retaliate? Let him then endeavour to fee things in the fame light, when he finds he has been carelefsly cenfured, in which he faw them when he carelefsly cenfured others. Indeed, it muft be allowed, that a man of fenfibility and honor cannot take too much pains to vindicate his character from any open and direct calumny; but the fame fpirit, which leads him to that manly conduct, will induce him to leave the dirty dealers in fcandal to themfelves, and to their mean occupations.

Though a delicate regard for character is virtuous and rational, yet it is really true, that we all eftimate our value among others much higher than it is eftimated by them. What is faid of us feldom ftinks fo deeply in their minds as, from a vain idea of our own importance, we are apt to imagine. We are occafionally talked of, it may be, in the courfe of common converfation, and ferve for topics, together with the weather, the wind and the news; but no one who thinks that he is the conftant object of his neighbour's accurate and clofe infpection, is ignorant of human nature. Man's chief object of attention is himfelf; and though to fill an idle hour, he may talk of others, it is carelefsly and indifferently; and whether he fpeaks in praife or difpraife he often means neither to ferve nor injure. From fuppofing [illegible] perfons of more confequence with others than we are, we fufpect, that they are converfing about us, when they really think not of us: and when they are known by us to have fpoken unkindly or contemptuoufly, we immediately confider them as declared enemies. Our fufpicions are awakened when we entertain bad opinions of mankind, and our good humour is foured forever. "But good humour, fays an elegant writer, is a fait which gives a feafoning to the feaft of life; and which, if it be wanting, renders the feaft incomplete. Many caufes contribute to impair this amiable quality; but nothing perhaps more than bad opinions of mankind." To avoid bad opinions of mankind, much of their ill deeds and ill fayings, muft be attributed to thought leffnefs, and not only to malignity; we muft not always be on the watch to hear what is faid againft us in an unguarded hour: we muft be humble, and confider, whether we do not treat juft as we complain of being treated by them; and while we complain of mankind, whether ourfelves, and the difpofitions which we entertain, do not furnifh fome of the juft caufes of the complaint. Upon the whole, let it be our firft object to do our duty: and not to be very anxious about any cenfure but that of confcience.

Let the weak and the ill-natured enjoy the poor pleafure of whifpering calumny and detraction, and let the man of fenfe and fpirit difplay the wifdom and dignity of difregarding them. The dog bays the moon, but the moon ftill thines on in all its beautiful ferenity and lufre, and moves in its orbit with undifturbed regularity.

The fcriptures, among all their other recommendation, abound with paffages which finely portray the human heart. I will cite one paffage, which is very apposite to the fubject of this paper: "Take no heed to all words that are fpoken, leaft thou hear thy fervant curfe thee. For oftentimes alfo, thine own heart knoweth, that thou thyfelf likewife haft curft others."

Foreign Intelligence.

WHITEHALL, April 19.

YESTERDAY afternoon Francis James Jackfon, efquire, arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmarthen, his majefty's principal fecretary of ftate for foreign affairs, with the treaty of defenfive alliance between his majefty and the ftates general of the United Provinces, which was figned at the Hague on the 15th inftant, by his excellency fir James Harris, knight of the bath, his majefty's ambaffador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high mightineffes, and by the deputies of the ftates general duly authorifed for that purpofe.

LONDON.

April 19. The republic of Venice now holds the balance between the belligerant powers. In time of war fhe can equip 6 fhips of the line; the mate[rials] lie for which [illegible] ays ready in her arfenals. In time of peace fhe employs about [illegible],000 fea men, whom fhe can augment to 30,000.

The Venetian fenate are faid to have aflured his Imperial majefty, through their ambaffador at Vienna, that they will not fuffer any Turkifh fquadron to enter the Adriatick.

A prefent has lately been fent from Tippo Saib to the court of France, the value of which is not lefs than half a million. Of this fum nineteen lacks are in payment for expences incurred during the late war. There is befides, a crown richly ornamented with jewelery, valued at 12 lacks; a ftar and appendages for ribbon, valued at the fame fum; a fword worth half a lack; pearls intended for the queen, to the amount of twelve lacks; and to complete the whole a bedftead of folid gold, in which, when ambition takes its reft, it may enjoy a fplendid repofe.

The return which Tippo requires for his friendfhip and thefe prefents, is a force of 5000 Europeans to be commanded by a French general. Thefe troops he not only promifes to pay, but alfo to defray the expences of the eftablifhment at Pondicherry, and to give to his great and good ally the beft port on the coaft of Malabar.

Sir William Pepperel and a committee of the American loyalifts had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Pitt, at his houfe in Downing ftreet, concerning the future provifion to be made by government for thofe unfortunate people.

Our laft advices from Paris, as late as Thurfday, announce no other matter for fpeculation and alarm among the people, than the difputes between the king and his parliament, but of no lefs ferious importance. An order was iffued on Wednefday laft, by the king's command, that all governors of provinces and commanders of towns abfent from duty, fhould repair without delay to their refpective appointments, and remain there till his majefty's further pleafure fhould be known.

The above order coming immediately at the back of the king's anfwer to parliament has occafioned much fufpicion and uneafinefs.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 25th of February laft, juft received, make mention, that the French forces had left that place and gone to Ceylon; and that 1200 of the duke of Wertemburgh's troops had arrived at the Cape in their ftead.

American Occurrences.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 31.

By a gentleman lately from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the Indians are much difpofed for peace, having had full fatisfaction for their fuppofed injuries. That they had heard of a propofed treaty by Congrefs, fince which the warriors were directed by their chiefs to fufpend any further hoftilities on our frontiers.

This gentleman further adds, that he met Mr. Whitehead with the talk from the commiffioners to the head men and warriors of the nation, within a few days journey of the upper towns, where he would be well received. In the courfe of a fortnight he may be expected back.

BOSTON, June 20.

Yefterday, after an abfence of nine years, arrived in this metropolis, from England, his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Efquire, late Ambaffador from the United States of America, to the Court of Great Britain, with his lady. His Excellency the Governor having previoufly ordered, that every mark of refpect be paid his Excellency on his arrival, the approach of the fhip in which he arrived, was announced by a fignal from the Light houfe and a difcharge of cannon from the Caftle, when off the Caftle he was faluted with a federal difcharge of cannon from that fortrefs, and when the fhip had arrived at her moorings, the Secretary of the State, by order of his Excellency the Governor repaired in his Excellency's carriage to the end of the pier, from whence in the State barge, the Secretary waited on the Ambaffador on board, and in his Excellency the Governor's name, congratulated him on his arrival, and invited him and family to his Excellency's feat. The wind being frefh and fair, the fhip arrived at town too early to admit our fellow citizens receiving his Excellency in the manner they had previoufly intended. Notwithftanding, fhort as the time was, the pier was crowded, and his excellency welcomed on fhore by three huzzas from feveral thoufand perfons. The Secretary of the State accompanied his Excellency in the barge on fhore, where his excellency the Governor's carriage waited for him, in which he, his lady, the Secretary of the ftate and others, rode to the Governor's houfe, received as he paffed the compliments and congratulations of his fellow citizens.

...the day, every countenance ...ions of joy, and every one ...of the eminent ſervice his ...country, in a manner ...raliſts, and men alive to the ...

... at the houſe of his Excel... there he yeſterday received ... Honor the Lieutenant, ...rable Council and, the heads ...ents of government, on his ſafe ... his native country.

Beſides his Excellency Mr Adams and Lady, the Rev. John Murray, John Stuart, eſquire, Collector of Cuſtoms for the iſland of Bermuda, and Mr Wm. Boyd of Portſmouth, came paſſengers with Captain Callahan.

A ſpecimen of a piece of Corduroy manufactured at Beverly, has been exhibited to the honorable Legiſlature. Its texture and colour is equal to any from Europe, and, we hear, can be afforded by the manufacturers, at 4s. per yard.

SALEM, June 17.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. Iſaac Dodge and Mr. Oliver Dodge, arrived at Wenham from the Muſkingum, which they left the 15th of May. The party of men in the ſervice of the Ohio Company, under the ſuperintendency of General Putnam, arrived at the Muſkingum the 8th of April, without any emigrants on board; excepting the delays which the ſeverity of the winter occaſioned in preparing to go down the Ohio from Pittſburgh. The natives who came among them were very friendly, and wiſhed a trade with their new viſitors. Gen. Putnam had completed the ſurveys of the 4000 acres for a city, and one thouſand eight acre lots. A large quantity of land was ſowed and planted, and the people were beginning to erect houſes. The account they give of the country is exceedingly flattering. Proviſions were cheap and plenty. Flour was purchaſed at 6s. per cwt. Theſe men belonged to the party employed by the company, but obtained leave to come home, for the purpoſe of making proviſions for erecting mills. They came on foot, and were only 25 days from Muſkingum to Wenham.

Pittſburgh, July 19.

Meſſrs. Printers,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following for the information of the public.—As it will always be an diſagreeable thing to ſecrete any thing that might endanger the ſafety of the people as to alarm them without a cauſe, I think it my duty to mention the late accounts from the weſt; in order that they may know their ſituation juſtly; at the ſame time to *give my opinion*, and then let them judge for themſelves.

Extract of a letter dated Detroit River, June 3, 1788.

"Yeſterday twenty Chippawas and Ottawas paſſed Detroit on their way to war; they ſaid they meant the mouth of Cayahoga; and to way-lay the road between that and Fort Pitt to catch paſſengers; ſhould they miſs them, I am of opinion they will go for Pittſburgh or ſome where below; they poſſibly mean to ſteal horſes. P. S. This I only mean as a warning to put people on their guard."

Extract of another letter dated Sandusky, July 3, 1788.

"Accounts from Detroit ſay their are ſome Indians going to war, and now on their way toward your quarter. We underſtand their intention is to watch the road between Pittſburgh and this place; inform your commanding officer of this affair, and tell them it is not our Wiandots that would wiſh to injure our brothers, there are Ottawas and Chippawas." Theſe letters were directed to Col. W. Butler.

I have given notice, per expreſs, to the people on the Ohio below Fort Pitt, to be on their guard, alſo the governor and ſettlement at Muſkingum, and as there is little probability of the party of Indians mentioned, coming near Pittſburgh or the Alleganny river. Some of them having been ſeen ſome days ſince on the weſtern waters of Muſkingum and that river, and no probability of their having returned, I therefore think, the people of this country may be under no apprehenſions from them, however have a right to have their arms in order. It is ſaid that Meſſrs. Purviance, Ridout, &c. have been put to death, but wants full confirmation. The truth is ſhortly expected, and the

RICHARD BUTLER, Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

Pittſburgh, July 26, 1784.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in Carliſle, dated June 17, 1788.

"An express arrived here from New Hampſhire with the agreeable news of that ſtate's adoption of the new form of government, by a majority of 11."

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the next Orphans Court at Greenſburgh, a Tract of LAND, containing two hundred and ſixty four acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Armſtrong township, on a branch of Black Lick creek, adjoining lands of Thomas M'Cree and John Welſh: the above has been ſurveyed and returned. Taken in execution as the property of William Graham and David Shearer, at the ſuit of William Perry, eſquire, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON, Coroner.

Weſtmoreland county, July 15, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 5-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambles
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white cellimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 irish linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colour'd threads
Bobbin
Tapes.
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mits
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſtcoat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hand do.
Sleeve do.
Cook ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Weſtmoreland county, Roſtrever township, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

THE ſubſcribers with pleaſure again preſent to the public the Pittſburgh Gazette, in its large ſize; being diſappointed in receiving paper, they were obliged to reduce its ſize, which they now intend to make up, by giving ſome papers extraordinary to cloſe the ſecond year. They flatter themſelves that thoſe who are in arrears for papers, will ſee the neceſſity of diſcharging ſpeedily their reſpective balances, which will enable them to carry on their buſineſs with credit to themſelves, and ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers.

A regular poſt being now eſtabliſhed between the city of Philadelphia and this place, it will be in their power to give to the public every tranſaction of importance which may happen in Europe, and inform them of every occurrence worthy of remark which may take place in any of the United States, together with the intelligence this Weſtern Country affords; with they hope make the Pittſburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every independent citizen on this ſide the Allegany Mountain.

JOHN SCULL,
JOSEPH HUNTER.

Pittſburgh, July 12, 1788.

THE Partnership of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant, by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt the ſaid company, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittſburgh, 25th March, 1786.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property beloingng to the ſaid Company

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17. 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still houſe, Malthouſe, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal hill oppoſite Pittſburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and ſuitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittſburgh, in the depreciation diſtrict, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchaſe near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a ſaw-mill.

The ſale will be held on the 25 of July next, at the houſe of Meſſrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular deſcription of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Ankeney, in Bedford county, Milford township, a white and red ſpotted COW, with both horns bored, and a halfpenny cut under the left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 12.

CAM to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Waſhington county, on the 26th of May laſt a grey Horſe, about 13 hands high, paces, trots and canters, marked on the near buttock R B but the mark is ſcarcely perceivable The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 15, 1786. DANI. SHAWHAN.

TO BE SOLD.

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EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

BY virtue of an order from Charles Campbell, Eſquire, lieutenant of Weſtmoreland county, I am directed to call on the inhabitants for all the public arms within Pitt and Franklin townſhips. I have therefore to requeſt all ſuch as have any public arms in their poſſeſſion, to deliver them to the ſubſcriber, that he may be enabled to get them repaired; all thoſe who neglect to deliver, or who conceal any ſuch property, may expect to be proceeded againſt agreeable to law.

A. TANNEHILL, Lieut. Col.

June 2, 1788.

WAS committed to the gaol of Weſtmoreland county, a negro Man, who calls himſelf JOE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, about 45 years of age. Notice is hereby given to the owner of ſaid negro, if he does not apply in three months from the ſecond Tueſday in July next, he will be ſold for his fees

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greenſburgh, June 18, 1788.

BOATS

FOR SALE.

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This town is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela, between Red Stone Old Fort, and Pittſburgh, about an equal diſtance from each, and is ſix miles above the mouth of Yough; the place where it ſtands was formerly called the New Store. The beſt rout to it from Bedford, is by Bonnet's tavern, from thence the Glade road to Cherry's mill, thence to Budd's ferry on Yough, thence to captain Peterſon's, and from thence a good road to Elizabeth town, where travellers may be accommodated with houſes to depoſit their goods in, and be ſupplied with proviſions of every kind, at a reaſonable price; another ſingular advantage attending this place is, that boats are never detained for want of water, having always enough to go into the Ohio, which is but twenty miles diſtant.

Thoſe who would wiſh to be ſupplied as above, may know the terms by applying to

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HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburgh, 9th June, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons who have mortgaged their eſtates to the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, that their payments were due on the firſt day of November laſt: therefore, all thoſe perſons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, unleſs payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
ROBERT SMITH, } Truſtees.
ROWLAND EVANS,
Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State houſe upſtairs, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Waſhington county. For particulars Apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonſburgh, on Chartiers creek.

THE ſubſcriber having a larger quantity of Meadow to mow this year than he can conveniently attend, he propoſes to let it on ſhares on the following terms, viz. That thoſe who may chuſe to be concerned ſhall mow the meadow cloſe and give due attendance to make the hay in good time, after which the hay ſhall be made into thromp cocks, and the whole made without any expence to the owner. In conſideration of which they ſhall have the one third of the hay ſo cured, on demand. Witneſs my hand at Pittſburgh, this 26th day of June, 1788.

JOHN ORMSBY.

N. B. The meadow is covered with a fine ſwarth of timothy, and ſome clover.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittſburgh, will ſaw boards on ſhares, or give a generous price for rafts of ſaw logs brot down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very eaſy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient ſpot of ground for a boat yard and ſtore houſe. May 28, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, at his hatting ſhop in Mercerſburgh, a general aſſortment of coarſe and fine hats, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, and gives a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

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Mercerſburgh, May 1, 1788.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May laſt, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is ſucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a cheſnut ſorrel, with a ſtar in the forehead, ſhe is lame in the near ſhoulder, and about 11 years old The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges and take them away.

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Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell ſtamped with *R.* Brown.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers having at Hannas town, and other places, without any juſt cauſe, ridiculed John M'Kee and his family, by ſaying things we ought not to have ſaid, for they were good friends to us in our diſtreſs; we do by theſe preſents, give John M'Kee from under our hands, that we have belied him and will do ſo no more, before the witneſſes. Given under our hands this 29th day of April, 1782.

his
WILLIAM † M'CLAY
mark.
her
MARGARET † M'CLAY
mark.

Preſent.
Paul Spear.
his
Jacob § Tevebaugh
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